

See Page 9 for List of
OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS
Who Have Come to
Town to Take Away
The Best Our Markets Produce.

Vol. LXXIV...No. 24,804.

New York Tribune

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914.

PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken,
ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

WEATHER
GENERALLY FAIR TO-DAY AND
TO-MORROW.
Yesterday's Temperatures:
High, 61; Low, 48.
Full report on Page 9.

BOMBS IN CATHEDRAL AND AT ST. ALPHONSUS WHERE I. W. W. RIOTED

Priests Endangered by Explosive Hurling from "L."—Shattered Glass Cuts Sleeping Brother—Panic in Neighborhood.

BLAST RIPS ST. PATRICK'S PEWS

Worshippers in Peril—Iron Scraps Hit Near Crucifix—Hole Blown Through Floor and Kneeling Boy Injured.

Bombs were exploded yesterday afternoon and late last night in two Roman Catholic Churches, St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Alphonsus's, West Broadway and Canal st.

It was in St. Alphonsus's on March 4 that Frank Tannenbaum and 189 members of the Industrial Workers of the World were arrested after a riot that disturbed worshippers.

The police had not connected the bomb at St. Patrick's with the I. W. W. last night, but their investigation of both cases will follow that line.

No arrests had been made early this morning in either outrage.

At St. Patrick's, where the bomb was exploded about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a boy in one of the pews was slightly hurt. The bomb at St. Alphonsus's was exploded shortly before midnight.

The bomb directed at St. Alphonsus's Church was thrown from a southbound Sixth av. elevated train, near the Grand st. station, and landed in the arway of the rectory, which adjoins the church on the south.

The explosion that followed could be heard at a distance of eight blocks.

Many panes of glass in the vicinity were shattered. The iron railing of the stone steps was wrenched out of place and the elevated structure rocked with the concussion.

Inside the rectory the priests were thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion, and Brother Patrick, who was asleep on the ground floor, was painfully cut by flying glass. Damage to the extent of \$1,000 was done in the immediate neighborhood.

There was no evidence to show who buried the bomb, and it exploded as it struck the ground, leaving no trace of its composition or nature.

Intense excitement prevailed in the section where the explosion took place, and the police had their hands full endeavoring to quiet the nervous inhabitants.

Ten priests in Peril.

The rectory is also the headquarters of the Redemptorist Fathers. There are ten priests in the house. In the room where Brother Patrick was injured, Detective Liffers found four slugs that had been hurled by the bomb.

It is the general belief that this bomb was of more powerful construction than that exploded in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

None of the priests would venture an opinion as to the motive for the bomb or discuss the two attacks on buildings of Roman Catholic worship within a few hours of the explosion.

The bomb fired in St. Patrick's Cathedral contained dynamite, the police say. Slight damage resulted. It exploded in the north aisle, directly in front of St. Bernard's Chapel.

Small pieces of iron and screws, fragments of the bomb, marked one of the several Italian panels which back the crucifix and came within a fraction of an inch of striking the crucifix itself.

Near by is a painting of the Baptismal. It is one of the many paintings in the church which have hung on the walls for many years, and was brought down by the explosion.

John Ryan, fourteen years old, of 120 West 50th st., who was kneeling in a pew at prayer thirty feet away, was knocked unconscious by a piece of shrapnel hitting him on the forehead. He suffered from a slight laceration.

Mr. Lavelle Blames "Cranks."

Monsignor Lavelle, who had left the church a few minutes before the explosion occurred, said he thought some deranged person was responsible.

He said he returned to his study in the parish house where he heard the explosion, and it is so long since there has been anything of a menacing nature, he has come to feel that the whole was a "crank."

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DECLARES RUSSIA TEMPTS HUNGARY

Petrograd, Oct. 13.—The Rumanian Minister to Russia, C. Diamandy, gave out to-day the following statement concerning the attitude of his country as regards the war:

"In view of the conflicting reports and general obscurity surrounding Rumania's attitude since the death of the late King, I will say that at present Rumania is prevented from rendering active assistance to the Allies by the necessity of keeping troops along the Danube."

"I know for a fact of the existence of pourparlers between Russia and Hungary regarding the ceding of Transylvania and the guaranteeing to Hungary of national sovereignty in return for Hungary's withdrawal of her troops from Czarow."

"The latter would change the whole military situation and undoubtedly end the war, but Hungary's attempts are not seriously regarded by Rumania, for we feel sure that so long as the present Russian Foreign Ministry is in office our interests will be safeguarded. Moreover, the Hungarian conversations are not official, but are instigated by Hungarian prisoners in Russia."

"A Hungarian national entity is a physical impossibility on account of the comparatively small Magyar element and racial complications. We, therefore, are hopeful of ultimate possession of Transylvania, realizing as the war proceeds the power of the Rumanian army of 600,000 men."

"It is too early to say whether there will be a decided change in the attitude of the Rumanian government, but the present ministry probably will remain in power."

"The Lusitania sailed for Liverpool at 1 o'clock this morning with a first cabin list of 136 passengers, only forty fewer than on the corresponding trip last year."

Among those sailing were Colonel J. Wesley Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Edwin Chandler, R. J. Cuddihy, Sir James Barrie, Marshall Geer, H. L. Goss, Mrs. Benjamin Strong, Jr., William E. Whineray and P. B. Worrall.

Sir James Barrie said, before sailing, that the suddenness of the reports of the Lusitania in Africa had appalled him. "I can hardly conceive," he continued, "that there are sufficient restive spirits in the Transvaal to cause trouble for England."

"Of course, the withdrawal of so many British troops from South Africa for service in the European war has shown England to be unprepared for such a turn of affairs. On the face of it, it looks as if it might have been instigated by Germany."

Mr. Barrie said he did not believe the stories of German atrocities as reported, and considered the German a splendid soldier.

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Belgian Court Removes to Havre; German Army Closing on Ostend, Fierce Battle in von Kluck's Right

BOER LEADER QUITS BRITISH TO AID KAISER

Col. Maritz Rebels with One of Four South African Armies.

TAKES COMMAND OVER TO GERMAN SERVIAN PRINCES WOUNDED IN WAR

Opens War on British with Artillery Supplied by Berlin.

MAKES PRISONERS OF ALL HIS LOYAL MEN

Union Put Under Martial Law and Short Shift Promised to Rebellion.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Cape Town (via London), Oct. 13.—Colonel S. G. Maritz, commander of one of the four commands in the expedition to be sent against the Kaiser's forces in German Southwest Africa, having gone over to the Germans, martial law was proclaimed throughout the Union of South Africa to-day.

Colonel Maritz has taken over with him to the Germans practically the whole of his men, and has been made a German general, a rank given him some years ago by the Kaiser, when he was lent to Germany to aid in putting down a rebellion. Those of his men who wished to remain loyal to Great Britain he made prisoners and has handed them over to the Germans.

The proclamation imposing martial law follows:

"Whereas, a state of war exists between the British Empire on the one hand and the German Empire on the other, and whereas the government of the protectorate of German Southwest Africa has through a widespread secret propaganda persistently endeavored to seduce citizens of the Union and officers and members of the defence forces of the Union from their allegiance, and to cause rebellion and civil war within the Union, and

"Whereas, these efforts have so far succeeded that Lieutenant Colonel Solomon Gerhardus Maritz, together with a number of officers and a portion of the forces under his command, has shamefully and traitorously gone over to the enemy and is now in open rebellion against the government and the people of the Union, and is, in conjunction with forces of the enemy, invading the northern portion of the Cape Province; and

"Whereas, there is grave reason to think that the government of German Southwest Africa has through its numerous spies and agents communicated with and corrupted also other citizens of the Union under the false and treacherous pretext of favoring the establishment of a republic in South Africa, and

"Whereas, the government of the Union considers it necessary to take effective measures to protect and defend the interests of the Union and its loyal and law-abiding citizens against these insidious and treacherous attacks from within and without, and to take such measures as may be necessary to suppress such rebellion and to maintain the peace and order of the Union, and

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ONE BOMB DAMAGED PARIS NOTRE DAME

Explosion Partly Shattered a Pinnacle, Says Whitney Warren, N. Y. Architect.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Whitney Warren, a New York architect, has made an examination of the damage done to the Cathedral of Notre Dame by the bombs thrown by a German aviator who flew over Paris last Sunday.

He says that three bombs were hurled at the monument, one of which lodged on the edge of the roof of the north transept. The heat and fire resulting from the explosion melted the lead and partly shattered one of the pinnacles of the parapet. Several timbers also were destroyed.

London, Oct. 13.—"The Star" Copenhagen correspondent, says the "Vossische Zeitung" of Berlin, reports that Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia has been slightly wounded, and that his brother, Prince George, has been mortally hurt in the fighting against the Austrians.

Crown Prince Alexander, second son of King Peter, is twenty-six years old and became heir apparent to the Serbian throne when his brother, Prince George, who is one year his senior, renounced his rights to accession in 1909. Prince George had killed a servant and it was believed he had developed a homicidal mania.

Prince Alexander has acted as Regent of Serbia during the illness of the King.

London, Oct. 13.—While the Germans are making a simultaneous western advance in southern Belgium, across the border in France a whole German army corps has occupied Lille and cavalry have been sent as far west as Hazebrouck, on the railway leading to both Calais and Dunkirk.

French forces have been sent to cut off, if possible, this attempt to reach the coast, and, according to the official communication issued to-day, have taken the offensive against the Germans.

This movement of the invaders, besides being a distinct menace to the Allies' left wing, would, if successful, arouse great enthusiasm in Germany as an indication that the promised attack against England by airship and otherwise was about to be carried out. Already bombs have been dropped on Ostend from aeroplanes, which, once the Germans reach the coast, will be within easy striking distance of the British coast ports, and even London.

Aisne Battle Shifting.

This new movement promises to bring the battle of the Aisne, which has been in progress for a month, to a speedy conclusion. The Germans, although they have brought heavy reinforcements from Germany and can now use at least a part of the troops which participated in the siege of Antwerp, are known to have withdrawn many troops from their front along the Aisne to reinforce their right wing, where they have been striking hard at the Allies' left.

These attacks have apparently met with little success, for the French claim to have made marked progress between Arras and Albert. At the same time the withdrawal of the troops which have been engaged in these attacks from the centre has enabled the Allies to make advances in the Berry-au-Bac district to the northwest of Rheims, and also toward Souain, west of the Argonne and north of Malancourt, between the Argonne and the Meuse. The progress of Berry-au-Bac is even spoken of in to-night's official communiqué as an "important advance."

Nothing has been said in the official report of the fighting around Apremont and St. Mihiel, which has been very heavy for some time. Here the Germans have been making determined efforts to maintain their positions on the Meuse.

Fighting Is Secondary.

However, this is now secondary to the battle in the province of Picardy, which forms the department of Somme and part of Oise, Pas-de-Calais and Aisne.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Copenhagen, Oct. 13.—The Germans appear now to be removing some of their heavy artillery used at Antwerp to their extreme left wing. Berlin dispatches indicate a concentration of troops at Belfort, and the big siege guns are being prepared for conveyance to the southeast, presumably Belfort. What is the big surprise the Germans have for the English which they have been talking about? Copenhagen is full of rumors purporting to come from German officers in private letters and dispatches.

The Kiel Canal is again closed to neutral ships, and "big surprise" rumors are received by quite influential and reliable persons in private dispatches from Kiel, although it is difficult to understand how they passed the censor.

These reports state that the Germans are experimenting with new heavy guns mounted on dreadnoughts and that the Kiel Canal is closed for the purpose of conducting firing practice.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, Oct. 13.—It is evident from to-day's official bulletins and other information that the Germans are now making a supreme effort to break the head of the northward advance of the Allies. The Germans have succeeded in driving out of Lille a detachment of French Territorials which held the town. This would probably not be a difficult operation, for the Allies have not wished to bring upon this great fortified city the fate of some others by occupying it in force. Lille is, by occupying it in force.

Children Cry for Food.

"Rosa and I left to the efforts of the authorities, but at Wouwe, to the

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FRENCH RUSH TO CUT ENEMY FROM COAST

German Cavalry as Far West as Hazebrouck, Leading to Calais.

INVADING ARMY OCCUPIES LILLE

Many of Kaiser's Troops Withdrawn from Aisne to Aid Right.

ALLIES ADVANCE AT BERRY-AU-BAC

French Claim Successes West of Argonne—Germans Start Siege Guns to Belfort.

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